REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN COORG,

for the year

1885–86.

BY

E. MARSDEN, Esq., B. A.,

Inspector of Schools

WITH REVIEW BY J. B. LYALL, ESQ., B. C. S.,

Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, (Educational)—dated 30th November 1886.

READ—

Letter No. 177, dated the 3rd July 1886, from the Inspector of Schools in Coorg, submitting the Report on Education for the year 1885—86.

No. 2160—2576, DATED BANGALORE, 30TH NOVEMBER 1886.

ORDER THEREON—The number of schools of all kinds, of pupils, and the amount of fees paid by them, for the past two years, are contrasted in the following tabular statement.

Class of Schools.	1884—85.			1885—86.			Remarks.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Fees.	Schools.	Pupils.	Fees.	
Secondary Education.							
Government Schools—English (Mercara Central.)	1	324	3,165	1	330	3,152	Divided into High, Middle, and Primary.
Municipal do (Virajendrapet.)	1	77	307	1	86	699	Divided into Middle and Primary.
Aided do (Mercara St. Mark's)	1	16	562	1	20	770	Do do
Primary Education.							
Government Schools—English (Hudekeri, Napoklu, Nelaji.)	3	166	278	3	140	275	
Government Schools—Superior vernacular (Somwarpet-Kodlipet.)	2	102	69	2	116	168	
Government Schools—Inferior vernacular.	54	2,789	...	56	2,813	...	
Municipal Schools—Vernacular ...	4	226	141	5	254	171	
Aided do do ...	4	128	40	5	144	42	
Special Schools.							
Normal School—Vernacular ...	1	14	...	1	14	...	
Total Departmental, Municipal and aided.	71	3,842	4,562	75	3,917	*5,277	
Private or unaided schools... ...	30	404	2,583	32	531	2,576	
Total of all kinds.....	101	4,246	7,145	107	4,448	7,853	

*Out of this sum Rs. 135 being fees collected in the Nelaji school was not sent to the Treasury but utilized in furnishing that school. The amount given in paragraph 27 of the Report and in Statement IV is therefore less by Rs. 135.

This statement shows that the steady progress in education noticed in several previous years' reports has been maintained.

2. The four additional departmental or aided schools are :—

(1) A Hindustani school at Gonikoppal for Mahamedans.

(2) The Basel Mission Girls' school at Mercara.

(3) A Municipal Tamil school at Mercara.

(4) A practising school attached to the Normal School.

The Chief Commissioner is glad to see that the Basel Mission Girls' school has as many as 26 pupils on its roll, of whom half are Coorgs.

3. The number of pupils attending the 75 Departmental, Municipal and aided schools increased by 75, and the fees collected by Rs. 775, which is satisfactory.

4. The report shows that there are 32 private or unaided schools attended by 531 pupils, who pay in fees Rs. 2,576, or Rs. 4—13—7 for each pupil per annum. On the other hand each pupil in the departmental and aided schools is shown as paying on the average only Rs. 1—5—6 per annum; but this very low average is due to the fact that no fees have hitherto been demanded from the pupils attending the inferior vernacular schools, the cost of which was till last year defrayed entirely from a voluntarily imposed rate on ryots' holdings. Fees paid by pupils attending the other schools where fees are levied averaged Rs. 4—12—6 per pupil, which is nearly the sum collected per head in the private schools. In future, however, the general average will be somewhat higher as it has been decided to levy certain fees in all the schools from the current year, and it is anticipated that Rs. 1,000 more will be thus collected.

5. Classified according to race or creed the 3,917 pupils attending the Government, Municipal, and aided schools, were composed of 2,461 Coorgs, 1,120 other Hindus, 159 Mahamedans, 20 Europeans and Eurasians, 122 Native Christians, and 35 others. Classified according to sex there were 3,428 boys and 489 girls. As stated in the 18th paragraph of the report, about 9 per cent of the Coorgs, or 15 per cent of the males and 2·60 per cent of the females, are under instruction in public or *quasi* public schools, besides those in private schools. Assuming that the proportion of children of school-going age to the total population is 15 per cent, the above figures imply that the whole of the Coorg boys are attending school. This is highly to the credit of the Coorgs.

6. The accommodation in the boarding house attached to the central school having been found to be insufficient, a vacant Government building was placed at the disposal of the Educational Department as an additional boarding house. About half the 104 boarder students are reported to have been moved into it. The Chief Commissioner is glad to hear that this measure has been found of decided advantage to the health and comfort of the boarders.

7. Although the matter is not directly connected with education, it has been usual to notice in the Education report the progress made in Vaccination. From the present report it appears that only 649 pupils were vaccinated against 1,248 in the preceding year, and that about 25 per cent of the total number attending school are unprotected. It is hoped that the next report will show better results.

8. A marked improvement which was certainly very necessary is to be observed under the head of Inspection, the number of visits of inspection made by the Inspector having been 72 against 40 in 1884—85 and by the Deputy Inspector 208 against 101.

9. The Mercara Central School is the only school in the Province which has hitherto done anything in preparing pupils for examinations. It is satisfactory to observe that out of 11 boys who were this year presented by the school for the Matriculation standard 10 passed, 3 in the first class. This is an improvement on last year's results, when only 3 passed out of 9. On the other hand there has been a falling off in the results of the Middle School examination, only 12 candidates having passed against 20 in 1884—85. The cause of the failure, as remarked by the Inspector in the 47th paragraph, was probably the raising of the standard of the examination.

10. Some attention has been paid during the past three years to the establishment of scholarships. In 1883 two annual scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 per mensem were founded; these are paid from an educational endowment consisting of a coffee estate managed by a local committee, and are tenable for four years at any first grade College in Madras or elsewhere by Coorg students who have matriculated at the Central School in Mercara. In 1884 the Chief Commissioner recommended the foundation of 3 annual Government scholarships payable from Imperial revenues: this was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1885. They are of the value of Rs. 10 per mensem for the first two years and of Rs. 15 per mensem for two years more, and are tenable at any first grade College by students of any nationality who have matriculated from the Central School. In the

year under report the establishment of a technical Government scholarship to be given annually to a Coorg student for the study of Engineering and of Medicine, alternately, was proposed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner and sanctioned by the Government of India but on the condition that the cost of this scholarship should be met out of savings in the existing Budget grant. This condition must, it is to be feared, render the continuance of this scholarship precarious. The value of this scholarship was to be Rs. 15 or Rs. 25 according as the scholar is an undergraduate or a graduate. It was to be tenable for three or four years at a technical college in Poona, Madras, or elsewhere. This technical scholarship for the year under report was assigned to a Coorg student in the Poona Civil Engineering College, and in default of other funds the stipend has been paid to him out of the plough tax fund. As however that fund is intended only for Primary education, the Chief Commissioner cannot allow the charge to be repeated. The Officiating Chief Commissioner also sanctioned on his own authority to be paid out of savings in Imperial Budget grants the assignment of a special scholarship to a deserving student now at the Agricultural College in Madras to enable him to complete his course of study there. Supposing all these scholarships to be assigned, which must depend to a certain extent on the funds available, there will eventually be 23 scholarships (excluding the special scholarship last mentioned) as follows :—

8	Endowment scholarships at Rs. 15 per mensem	Cost per annum. 15×12×8=1,440
6	Government scholarships at Rs. 15 do	do 15×12×6=1,080
6	Do do at Rs. 10 do	do 10×12×6= 720
3	Technical Government scholarships at Rs. 15	do 15×12×3= 540
		Cost ..3,780

11. The Chief Commissioner observes that expenditure under all heads Imperial, Local, Municipal, Fees and Endowments, amounted to Rs. 40,554 against Rs. 31,559 in the previous year—an increase of Rs. 8,995, of which Rs. 3,990 are under the head imperial. In the above figures the sum of Rs. 2,600 grant-in-aid to the plough tax fund may be said to be included twice over as it appears first as an imperial charge and again as expended from a local fund.

12. Imperial funds contributed Rs. 19,795 or 56 per cent of net expenditure, against Rs. 15,805 or 58 per cent in the year 1884—85. The increase in imperial expenditure is due mainly to the annual increment to the pay of the Inspector, to the raising of the pay of the Deputy Inspector and of the Head Master of the Normal School, to additional scholarships, to special grants for the building of a new Hindustani school at Mercara, for the repairs of the Central School, and for the purchase of tents for the Inspector.

13. The expenditure under the local or plough tax fund was Rs. 10,489 against Rs. 7,262 in the previous year or Rs. 3,227 more. Most of this increase is due to a much required special grant of Rs. 2,468 for additional furniture and maps for the Nad or Primary Vernacular Schools. The fund is said in paragraph 29 to have opened with a balance of Rs. 2,822 and to have closed with a balance of Rs. 1,038. From paragraph 29 it would appear that only Rs. 2,600 was drawn as the imperial grant-in-aid to this fund, but in paragraph 15 the grant is put at Rs 2,800 the amount passed in the budget. If the latter amount was drawn the balance should be Rs. 1,238. The Inspector is requested to explain the discrepancy and give the true balance. This fund is made up of the income from the voluntary rate known as the plough tax and the above mentioned grant-in-aid, which by the orders sanctioning it, is not to exceed 50 per cent of the estimated plough tax collections for the year. It is applied solely to the maintenance of the Vernacular Primary Schools, of which there were 56 in operation during the year under review. It is satisfactory to observe that the plough tax collections rose in the year under report to Rs. 6,105, which was much above the estimate and the average of past years. The grant-in-aid drawn this year was therefore considerably below 50 per cent of the collections. In fixing the amount to be entered in the Budget as grant-in-aid to this fund it will be best to fix it at 50 per cent of the actual collections for the preceding year.

14. An increased expenditure is shown under Municipal Funds, which rose from Rs. 1,821 to Rs. 2,104. The fees collected in Municipal schools rose from Rs. 448 to Rs. 870, or by nearly 100 per cent, the increase in 1884—85 having been 60 per cent over that of 1883—84.

15. The Chief Commissioner is glad to find from the 53rd paragraph of the report that the physical instruction of the boys attending the Central School has not been neglected. Although no regular instruction in gymnastics was given for want of a qualified instructor, the usual games were kept up. A Hindu gymnast has however been recently appointed instructor and sent to Madras to be trained in the gymnasium of the Physical Games Association. On his return regular instruction will, it is said, be given daily.

16. Mr. Marsden's report is full and clear and shows that he takes much interest in his work. As Inspector of schools in Coorg and South Canara he has to be much away from head-quarters at Mercara where he is Principal of the Central School. A proposal was therefore made to the Government of India with the concurrence of the Madras Government to appoint a separate Principal for the Central School, and to augment the inspection duties of Mr. Marsden by the addition of another Madras District, in the interest of the Central School and of instruction generally; it is somewhat unfortunate that the Government of India were unable to sanction this scheme.

E. A. FRASER,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Coorg.
The Inspector of Schools, Coorg.

No. 177.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, COORG.

Dated Mercara, 3rd July 1886.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, COORG.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

SIR

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on Education in Coorg for the year 1885—86. It will, I think, show that while the ground occupied last year has been well maintained, there has been in one or two directions some advance. There has been no falling off in attendance, fees, or (except in one instance) of examination results. The most important and interesting events of the year are as follow :—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Officiating Chief Commissioner, Mr. Girdlestone, in the course of his late tour in Coorg visited and personally examined nearly every school of importance in the country. The detailed notes on his Inspections have been printed, and form a pretty complete summary of information on all points connected with the various classes of schools in Coorg. A copy has been sent to every school to be kept among its records.

2. The *number* of Public Schools, Departmental, Municipal, and Aided, has risen from 71 to 75, and the attendance from 3,842 to 3,917.

3. The fees in all classes of schools have risen from Rs. 4,224 to Rs. 5,142, i. e.; they have increased by 22 per cent. The increase is most marked in the Municipal and Aided Schools as will be seen from the following figures.—

Departmental schools—increase from Rs. 3,397 to Rs. 3,460
i. e. by 2 per cent.

Municipal or Board schools .. 448 to „ 870
i. e. by 94 per cent.

Aided schools .. 379 to „ 812
i. e. by 114 per cent.

4. In the *Central School*, which is the largest and most important institution in the Province, the number of pupils on the Rolls has risen from 324 to 330, the average daily attendance and fees being about the same as last year. Eleven students matriculated against three last year, and twelve passed the Middle School Examination against twenty last year.

5. In the *Boarding House* attached to the Central School, the attendance has risen from 101 to 104. A large and airy building formerly used as the Sapper Hospital, has been made over to the Educational Department and utilized as an additional Boarding House. About half of the students have been moved into it. All the boarders are in consequence much better off as regards health and comfort than they were before.

6. The *Endowment Scholarship* scheme is now in full working order. Eight scholars on this fund are studying for degrees in various first grade Colleges.

In addition to the endowment scholarships there are are now six Government scholars studying in various Colleges.

Besides the endowment and Government scholarships two special scholarships were sanctioned during the year: an Engineering scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem paid from Local Funds, and an Agricultural scholarship of Rs. 12—8—0 per mensem paid from Imperial Funds. The former is held by a student at the Poona Civil Engineering College, the latter by a student at the Madras Agricultural College.

The Senior Endowment Scholar, *C. Appaya*, was placed *First* in the Junior B. A. Class of 100 pupils in the Madras Christian College at the late Annual Examination, and was awarded the College *Gold Medal* and various other prizes. All the other scholars, but one, are reported by the heads of their respective Colleges to be working satisfactorily.

7. The *Normal School* has done good work. It was raised to the standard of a Middle Class, i. e, Secondary School. Eight students were sent up for the Special Upper Primary Examination and all passed, 5 being placed in the first and 3 in the second Class. Only three Normal Schools in the Presidency sent up students for the Special Upper Primary Examination in Canarese, viz., those at Bellary, Mangalore and Mercara. The Mercara School headed the list last year. The Practising School attached to it has attracted a fair number of pupils, and is in good working order.

8. The Virajpet Municipal English Middle School, the second institution in the Province, has continued to improve in every way. The standard has been raised from that of a third to that of a second Grade. The attendance has risen from 77 to 86, and the fees from Rs. 307 to Rs. 699, i. e., there has been an increase of over 100 per cent.

In the Canarese branch, where fees were introduced for the first time last year, the amount paid has risen from Rs. 25 to Rs. 72, the increase in attendance being from 71 to 77.

9. The Nad Vernacular Primary Schools continue to be popular and well attended. One new School was opened and none was closed. There are now 55 schools in operation against 54 last year with an average number of 51 pupils in each. The total attendance has risen from 2,789 to 2,796. The average annual cost of each school (taking into account instruction only) rose (in consequence of the promotion of Masters) from Rs. 132—13—0 to Rs. 141—11—4, and the average annual cost of educating each pupil from Rs. 2—11—2 to Rs. 2—13—8.

10. To each Nad School there was, for the first time, distributed monthly one copy of the Coorg District Gazette, and one, two, or three copies (according to the number of Masters in a school) of the Hitabodhini, a monthly Magazine in Canarese, containing summaries of current news, and articles on Agriculture, Hygiene, Physical Science (popularly treated), Education and allied topics and tales. The Magazine is published at Mysore, and appears to me to be well adapted to convey to Vernacular Masters such general and special information as in their isolated positions they have otherwise no means of procuring. Every Head and Assistant Master and Pupil Teacher is provided with a copy free of all charge, and they have been instructed to read and explain the various articles to their senior classes. The District Gazette is a useful medium for general or circular orders, besides which it is a means of informing every Master of the promotion or punishment of other Masters and of various matters of interest in connection with other departments. I find from inquiry that it is appreciated by those to whom it is supplied.

11. *Fees in Nad Schools*:—The Officiating Chief Commissioner having decided that it would be well to make an attempt to levy fees in the Nad Schools where instruction has hitherto been given gratis, a notification was issued at the close of

the year to all the large and important schools of this class, that fees on the following scale would be charged in 1886—87.

Male pupils in Class	I	.. ..	Annas 1 per mensem.
Do	do	II and III ..	2 do
Do	do	IV	3 do

All girls are to be free, and no fees are to be taken from boys whose parents are too poor to pay. No fees are to be charged in certain backward localities.*

12. *Additional Furniture and Maps* to the value of Rs. 2,468 were supplied to the Nad Schools, the cost being met from Local Funds. Among other articles, each school was provided with a substantial tin-lined wooden box in which to keep records &c., and a bell. These articles had never been given to the schools before, and the want of them was much felt. To each school was likewise sent maps of India and the Madras Presidency, lately published by the Basel Mission Press at Mangalore.

13. *Buildings.*—(1) A large school-house, measuring 65 feet by 16 feet, roofed with Mangalore tiles and containing a room for a Post Office, was built at his own expense by Mr. Anjaparavandra Kunyappa, formerly Parpattigar of the Boarding House at Mercara. It cost about Rs. 2,500, and is, next to the Nelaji school, the best school house in the Province. Other buildings, smaller and roofed with thatch, but answering the purpose for which they are intended well enough, were built—

(2) at Hatur by Kelapanda Ayanna.
(3) at Biligunda by the villagers,
(4) at Badagarekeri by Kayapanda Ayanna.

14. The curriculum of studies in Nad Schools has been entirely revised. The new curriculum will be found in an Appendix to this Report. The chief alterations are the omission of a difficult text book of Canarese Poetry, the Padya Sara and a Sanskrit Dictionary in Canarese, the Amara Kosha, from all but the highest class (which few schools contain) and the introduction of certain Prose text-books which have lately been published in Mysore, together with elementary treatises on Health and Agriculture and an easy History of India.

In connection with this curriculum a Time Table has been issued specifying the portion to be read in each book for each month in the year, and the arrangement of lessons for every day.

15. Local Funds (represented in Coorg by the Plough-tax) increased from Rs. 5,994 to Rs. 6,105 owing to more careful collection. The fifty per cent Imperial Grant being based on the "demand"—which was Rs. 5,600 only—rose from Rs. 2,600 to † Rs. 2,800 making a total of Rs. 8,400 available for the maintenance and improvement of the Nad Schools.

16. The amount spent on education by the two Municipalities of Mercara and Virajpet rose from Rs. 1,821 to Rs. 2,104. This was exclusive of the income from fees also spent by the Boards on their schools. This income rose from Rs. 448 to Rs. 870.

17. *St. Mark's School for European and Eurasian Children.*—Has slightly increased in attendance, while the fees have risen from Rs. 562 to Rs. 770.

18. The population of Coorg was, by the latest Census, 178,000 of which number 54,000 belonged to "aboriginal tribes." Of this number about 8 per cent are able to read and write, and 2·2 are under instruction in schools. The Coorgs proper amount to 27,000 including about 14,000 males and 13,000 females. Coorgs form 63 per cent of the whole number of pupils in school. About 9 per cent of the Coorg race or 15 per cent of the males and 2·6 per cent of the females, are under instruction in Public Schools, besides those in Private schools. The proportion of children of school-going age "to the total population is usually taken at 15 per cent.

* The returns for April and May having come in, I am able to quote the figures for those months though the period strictly speaking belongs to the Report for next year. A good many masters did not understand that fees were to be levied in April, and the amount for that month is nominal. In May 27 schools paid Rs. 71—8—0. I estimate about Rs. 1,000 as the probable amount for the current year.

† I am unable to explain why the demand was so much less than the actual collection.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

19. The following statement compares the number of schools and pupils in them during the past year with those of the year before.

Class of schools.	1884—85.		1885—86.		Difference in Pupils.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Secondary Education.					
Government Secondary Schools : English	1	324	1	330	+ 6
Municipal do do	1	77	1	86	+ 9
Aided ... do	1	16	1	20	+ 4
Primary Education.					
Government Primary Schools : English	3	166	3	140	− 26
Do Superior do Vernacular... ...	2	102	2	116	+ 14
Do Primary do do	54	2,789	56	2,813	+ 24
Municipal do do	4	226	5	254	+ 28
Aided do do	4	128	5	144	+ 16
Special Schools.					
Government Normal School : Vernacular	1	14	1	14	...
Total.....	71	3,842	75	3,917	+ 75

20. The four additional schools are—

(1) The Hindustani School at Gonikopal classed as a Nad School.
(3) The Basel Mission Coorg Girls' School at Mercara.
(3) The Municipal Tamil School at Mercara.
(4) The Practising School attached to the Normal School.

21. Classified according to race or creed the 3,917 pupils include—

2,461 Coorgs.	20 Europeans and Eurasians.
1,120 Other Hindus.	122 Native Christians.
159 Mohamedans.	35 Others.

22. Classified according to sex there are 3,428 boys and 489 girls.

23. These figures include only the pupils in Government, Board, and Aided Schools. The returns sent in by the Subedars of Taluks show 32 private or unaided schools with 531 pupils, who are reported to have paid fees to the amount of Rs. 2,576. The corresponding figures last year were 30 schools with 404 pupils, who paid 2,583 Rs. in fees.

24. According to the position or occupation of parents, the pupils are distributed as shown below. About 70 per cent are land-holders. All officials who have sons of an age to study send them to school.

	Classification of pupils according to the occupation of parents.						
	Officials.	Land holders.	Traders.	Artisans.	Coolies.	Others.	Total.
Central School, Mercara	97	181	21	...	22	9	330
English Primary Schools (Departmental) ...	10	130	...	...	...	...	140
Vernacular do do ...	184	2,173	86	209	103	58	2,813
Superior Vernacular do ...	12	15	44	25	5	15	116
Normal School, Mercara do ...	...	10	...	1	...	3	14
Municipal Schools	45	135	74	11	50	25	340
Aided Schools	24	38	5	2	39	56	164
Total.....	372	2,682	230	248	219	166	3,917

25. The distribution of pupils according to the income of their parents is shown in the following statement. According to the returns from the schools the parents of no fewer than 162 children have incomes of over Rs. 5,000 per annum. These are nearly all large land holders. The middle class or those with an annual income varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000 number 1,407 or about 36 per cent of the whole. The poorer class with incomes below Rs. 200 per annum are 2,348 in number.

	Distribution of scholars according to income of parents			
	Richer classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 5,000 or upwards).	Middle classes (drawing an annual income of Rs. 200 and upwards, but less than Rs. 5,000).	Poorer classes (drawing an annual income of less than Rs. 200).	Total.
Central School, Mercara	34	256	40	330
English Primary Schools (Departmental) ...	4	28	108	140
Vernacular do do	95	837	1,881	2,813
Superior Vernacular do do	6	18	92	116
Normal School, Mercara do	1	10	3	14
Municipal Schools	14	194	132	340
Aided Schools	8	64	92	164
Total.....	162	1,407	2,348	3,917

26. The following statement exhibits the condition of the pupils as regards vaccination. I regret to report that the number of children vaccinated fell from 1,248 last year to 649 during the year under report, that is to say, about half as much work only was done. The number of visits paid was 122 against 131 the previous year. Of these it will be seen that 26 were in Municipalities. In the Nad Vernacular Primary Schools the visits of the vaccinating staff fell from 111 to 79. No fewer than 23 schools were left wholly unvisited during the year. About 25 per cent of the pupils remained unprotected.

	Number of Pupils.			Number of visits paid by vaccinators.	Number of pupils vaccinated during the year.
	Vaccinated, whether small-pox marked or not.	Small-pox marked.	Unprotected.		
Central School, Mercara	234	73	23	...	14
English Primary Schools...	77	32	31	11	3
Vernacular do	1,629	313	871	79	540
Superior Vernacular do	31	78	7	6	31
Normal School, Mercara	13	1	...	...	...
Municipal Schools	261	64	15	26	61
Aided Schools	103	27	34	...	...
Total.....	2,348	588	981	122	649

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

27. The *expenditure on the whole department* amounted to Rs. 40,554 against Rs. 31,559 the previous year. It may be distributed as follows between the five sources of receipt—Imperial, Local, and Municipal Funds, Fees, Endowment and other sources.

Head of charge.	From Imperial revenues.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowment and other sources.		Total.	Percentage to total expenditure.
					Departmental schools.	Aided schools.		
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	*2,205	...	...	...	...	...	2,205	5·4
Instruction	11,738	7,969	1,698	†5,142	...	674	27,221	67·1
Miscellaneous	‖5,852	‡2,520	406	...	§1,617	733	11,128	27·4
Total.....	19,795	10,489	2,104	5,142	1,617	1,407	40,554	...
Percentage of Total Expenditure.....	48·8	25·8	5·1	12·6	3·9	3·4	100	...

28. *Imperial Funds* contributed 48·8 per cent of the total expenditure against 50·2 per cent last year. The expenditure under Imperial Revenues has risen from Rs. 15,805 to Rs. 19,795, the increase under the various heads being as follows:—

(1) The item *Inspection* has risen from Rs. 1,576 to Rs. 2,205 in consequence chiefly of the change in the pay and position of the Assistant to the Inspector. This officer was last year styled Sub-Deputy Inspector, his pay being Rs. 40 per mensem, and a travelling allowance which aggregated Rs. 200 per annum. This year the office of Sub-Deputy Inspector was abolished, and instead a Deputy Inspector was appointed on Rs. 75 plus a consolidated travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

(2) The expenditure under *Instruction* has increased from Rs. 9,561 to Rs. 11,738. This increase is due partly to the increment of the pay of the Principal of the Central School, and partly to the improvement in the Normal School. The pay of the Head Master of the Normal School has been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50, and the number of stipends increased from 10 to 15.

(3) The expenditure under *Miscellaneous* has increased from Rs. 4,668 to Rs. 5,852. This is due to a special grant for the building of a new Hindustani School at Mercara, (2) to a special grant for repairs of the Central School, and (3) to a special grant for the purchase of tents for the Inspector.

*Inspector's Travelling allowance	... Rs.	694	14 8
Do Establishment	... „	368	5 2
Deputy Inspector's Pay and Travelling allowance ...	... „	1,141	10 8
Total Rs.....		2,204	14 6
†Fees from Departmental schools	... Rs.	3,460	0 0
„ Municipal	... „	870	0 0
„ Aided	... „	812	0 0
Total Rs.....		5,142	0 0
‡Grant for furniture and maps for the Nad Vernacular Schools	... Rs.	2,467	14 0
Engineering scholarship	... „	52	8 0
Total Rs.....		2,520	6 0
‖Scholarships in Colleges	... Rs.	330	0 0
Normal scholarships	... „	297	11 1
Boys' Boarding House	... „	1,198	1 0
Contribution to the Plough Tax	... „	2,600	0 0
Grant for tents for the Inspector	... „	676	8 0
Building grant for the Municipal Hindustani School, Mercara	... „	500	0 0
Special grant for the repairs to Central School Buildings	... „	250	0 0
Total Rs.....		5,852	4 1

§ Central School Endowment Plantation Fund.

29. *Local Funds* are made up of the income from the Plough Tax and a grant from Imperial Funds equivalent to 50 per cent of the estimated collection for the year. The expenditure from Local Funds was, as noted above, Rs. 10,489 against Rs. 7,262 the previous year. The percentage to total expenditure rose from 23·1 to 25·8. Most of this increase was due to a special grant of Rs. 2,468 for additional furniture for the Nad Schools, concerning which see para 12 above. The increase under instruction from Local Funds was small, and due to the promotion of masters. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 11,527 as follows:—

(1)	Balance from previous year	Rs.	2,822
(2)	Actual collection of Plough Tax	„	6,105
(3)	Imperial Grant	„	2,600
	Total Rs....		11,527

The year therefore closed with a balance to the credit of the Fund of Rs. 1,038.

30. *Municipal Funds.*—The expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,821 to Rs. 2,104 irrespective of the amount Rs. 870 collected in the shape of fees in Municipal Schools (and included in the income from fees in the next column). From these two sources of income, therefore, the expenditure on Municipal Schools was Rs. 2,974 against Rs. 2,269 last year. The fees alone (in Municipal Schools) rose from Rs. 448 to Rs 870, i. e. by nearly 100 per cent. The increase last year over the preceding year was 60 per cent. In Mercara the Municipality allots to Education two-fifths, and in Virajpet one-half, the revenue derived from the Abkari or License Fees for selling liquor.

31. *Expenditure on Primary Education.*—It may also be noted that out of the total expenditure from Imperial Funds Rs. 8,194 or 41·4 per cent was spent on Primary Education as follows:—

(1)	Inspection (chiefly of Primary Schools) . ..	Rs.	2,205
(2)	Normal School (for Primary School Masters)	„	1,357
(3)	Departmental (English and Vernacular) Primary Schools ..	„	1,508
(4)	Grant to the Plough Tax (for Primary Schools)	„	2,600
(5)	Grant to aided (Primary) Schools	„	524
	Total Rs....		8,194

The whole of the expenditure from Local Funds or Rs. 10,489 and 73 per cent of the expenditure from Municipal Funds was also on Primary education. Of the total expenditure from all sources 52 per cent was on Primary education.

32. The direct expenditure on instruction may be analysed as follows:—

Class of Institution.	Departmental Schools.				Board Schools.			Aided Schools.				Remarks.
	From Imperial Funds.	From Fees.	From Local Funds.	Total.	From Municipal Funds.	From Fees.	Total.	Aid from Imperial Funds.	Aid from Municipal Funds.	Fees and other sources.	Total.	
Secondary Education.												
Secondary Schools:												
English ...	7,149	3,152	...	10,301	172	699	871	1,200	...	860	2,060	13,232
Primary Education.												
Primary Schools:												
English ...	834	140	175	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,149
Do Superior Vernacular....	674	168	...	842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	842
Do Vernacular.	...	...	7,794	7,794	1,416	171	1,587	260	...	196	456	9,837
Do Female Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	110	430	804	804
Special.												
Normal School ...	1,357	...	...	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,357
Total.....	10,014	3,460	7,969	21,443	1,588	870	2,458	1,724	110	1,486	3,320	27,221

33. It will be seen that very nearly one-third of the cost of the Departmental Secondary (the Central) School is met by the fees.

In the single Municipal Secondary School (the Virajpet Middle School), of the total cost Rs. 871, no less than Rs. 699 or about four-fifths is met by the fees.

In the aided secondary school (St. Mark's at Mercara) Rs. 770 out of Rs. 2,060, or about one-third of the expenditure is met from the fees.

In Primary Schools the fees are comparatively low, and it is in the maintenance of these schools that the bulk of local and Municipal Funds is spent. As elsewhere noted, fees will next year be levied in most of the Nad Primary Vernacular Schools, where instruction has hitherto been given gratis.

II. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

34. The arrangements under this head continue the same as those reported last year. There is no Director of Public Instruction in Coorg. The head of the department is the Inspector of Schools who is also Principal of the Central School, and Inspector of Schools for South Canara, which district constitutes the seventh division of the Madras Presidency. One-third of the pay of this officer is contributed by Madras. He corresponds with the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner of Coorg in common with other heads of departments.

35. It was proposed, during the year, to separate the two offices of Inspector of Schools and Principal, give the Inspector another Madras District in addition to Coorg and South Canara, and appoint a separate Principal to the Central School. These proposals have lately been negatived by the Government of India on financial grounds.

36. The Inspector is assisted by a Deputy Inspector. The present incumbent, Raghunatha Rao, has been in charge of the circle for 11 months. He has done good work. The Officiating Chief Commissioner was, I believe, favourably impressed with what he saw of him during his recent tour in the Province. He has travelled further and done more inspection than any previous Sub-Deputy Inspector. He was absent on duty 194 days from Head-Quarters.

C Kuttappa was in charge during April only. He was the whole month at head-quarters engaged in preparing his Annual Report. On the abolition of the post of Sub-Deputy Inspector he was transferred to the Head-Mastership of the Hudikeri School. He has lately been given a clerkship in the office of the District Magistrate.

37. The following statement gives the usual figures respecting the Inspector and his Assistant. In the case of the Inspector it will be noted that he has a good deal of other work to do in connection with the Principalship of the Central School and the inspection of South Canara Schools. The latter part of his work is not noticed in this report. The distance travelled on Inspection work is about the same as last year. The figure 593 miles given below for 1884—85 includes a special journey out of Coorg. The number of Inspection visits was 72 against 40 the previous year.

Name.	Race or Caste.	Official Designation	Linguistic qualifications.	Service.	Salary.	No of miles travelled.			No. of Inspection visits.		
						1884—85	1885—86	Difference	1884-5	1885-6	Difference.
					Rs.						
(A)Mr. E. Marsden B. A.	European ...	Inspector of Schools.	High Proficiency (Persian) Do (Hindustani) Higher Standard, Canarese.	20 years.	650	(B) 593	440	—153	40	72	† 32
C. Kuttappa .	Coorg ...	Sub-Deputy Inspector.	Matriculation, Canarese ...	4 years.	40	..	...	...			..
M. Raghunatha Rao.	Brahmin ..	Deputy Inspector.	F. A. Canarese, Trained in the Madras Normal School.	(C)8 years	(D) 75	(E)840	1,844	1,004	(k) 101	208	† 107

(A) Is in the Fourth Grade of the Madras Educational Service, the pay of which rises from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750.

(B) Includes a special journey to Mysore and back, not on inspection.

(C) Of this 5 years in the Educational Department of South Canara.

(D) Plus a consolidated Travelling Allowance of Rs 25 per mensem.

(E) This is the work done by H. Chinnaya and C. Kuttappa who filled the office of Sub-Deputy Inspector the year previously.

III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

38. The *Mercara Central School* is the chief institution in the Province. It is of the grade of a Secondary or High School. From the sixth class students are sent up annually for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University.

Eleven boys were presented for this examination. Ten passed, three in the first class. Another boy, who went up as a private student, also passed.

Of the eleven successful candidates five were Coorgs, four Brahmins, one a Pillay, and one a Shetty.

Five obtained scholarships and are studying at various colleges, one is studying at the Medical College on his own account, four are employed in schools, and one is a volunteer in the Public Works Department. The names &c. of these boys are given below in Section X.

39. There are now 8 scholars on the Endowment Fund, 6 Government scholars, and 2 Special scholars, or sixteen in all studying at various colleges.

40. The two Senior Endowment scholars of 1883 are C. Appaya and P. Belliappa. They passed the F. A. Examination last year. Belliappa then selected the Medical profession, and is studying for the M. B. and C. M. degree in the Medical College. Appaya is in the Senior B. A. Class of the Madras Christian College, and and will graduate next January. In the College examinations at the close of the year, he was placed first out of a class of 100 students, and obtained the Gold Medal and various prizes. He ought to take a good place in the University list next year.

41. The two Endowment scholars of 1884, P. Bopu and K. Monnappa, and those of 1885, C. Kariappa and M. Machaya are students in the Senior F. A. Class of the Christian College. Dr. Miller, the Principal of the College, writes to me as follows: "The boys from Coorg stood in last year's First (or Junior) F. A. Class of 140 boys as follows:—

P. Bopu	12th	C. Kariappa	40th
M. Machaya	30th	M. Srinivasa Rao	75th.

C. Kariappa obtained the prize for Canarese. K. Monnappa failed, very deservedly."

42. Of the 3 Government scholars of 1885 Ramachandraya is a student in the Senior F. A. Class of the Bangalore Central College, M. Srinivasa Rao is in the Senior F. A. Class of the Christian College. B. Krishnaya studied during the year at the Mangalore Government College, but finding the climate unsuited to him has lately migrated to the Christian College. As noted above Srinivasa Rao was 75th in a Class of 140. Concerning Ramachandrya Mr. Cook, the Principal of the Bangalore Central College, writes: He did well last year and took the third prize in the Junior F. A. Class. He is a conscientious, hardworking, earnest young man."

43. The two Endowment scholars of the present year, 1886, viz. C. Chengappa and K. Soobaya are in the Junior F. A. Class of the Christian College. They were both placed in the First Class at Matriculation, and ought to do well.

44. Of the three Government scholars of the present year, Nagaratnam, who headed the list of successful candidates from the Central School, is a son of Veloydam Pillay, a Tamil Shop-keeper in the Pettah and a member of the Municipal Board. He has joined the Bangalore Central College, the Principal of which institution writes: "Nagaratnam is doing very well in class, and if he continue as he has begun he will do you credit. He has been admitted to the same privilege as the Mysore scholars, namely, excused all fees which is equivalent to adding Rs. 3 to his monthly scholarship from Coorg." The second Government scholar, B. Rangachar, has joined the Maharajah's College, and the third, Bhimaya, the Christian College.

45. In addition to the eight Endowment and six Government scholarships the Officiating Chief Commissioner last year sanctioned two special or technical

scholarships, one for Engineering worth Rs. 15 per mensem paid for from Local Funds, and one for agriculture worth Rs. 12—8—0 per mensem paid for from Imperial Funds. The former is held by Kongettira Ponnappa at the Poona Civil Engineering College. He is studying for the L. C. E. degree, for which he will be examined next November. The latter is held by Kuppandra Muddaya at the Madras Agricultural College. He is now in the second year of study for the College Certificate.

46. B. Nanjappa, an old student of the school, matriculated from St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, and is now in the Junior F. A. Class of that institution.

IV. SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

(*a*). *English Secondary Schools, Departmental.*

47. *Central School, Mercara*:—This Institution is the largest and most important in the Province. It includes three departments—High, Middle, and Primary. The attendance in each for the last three years is shown in the margin. The total number of pupils on the register has risen from 324 to 330. The average daily attendance is about the same, being 272 against 271 last year. The fees have slightly decreased from Rs. 3,165 to Rs. 3,153. Eleven students matriculated, 3 being in the First Class. This is a much better result than has ever been obtained before, the highest number that passed in any former year being five in 1884. Last year three matriculated. In the results of the Middle School Examination there is a falling off, only twelve students having passed against twenty the previous year. The cause of the failure was probably the raising of the standard of the examination both as regards the subjects and the minimum marks required for a pass. Twelve of those who failed did so in one subject only, six in Arithmetic, and six in Mathematics.*

Department.	1883—84.	1884—85.	1885—86.
High	35	53	50
Middle	138	139	148
Primary	133	132	132
Total.....	306	324	330

48. *Classified according to race or creed*, the students include 222 Coorgs, 95 other Hindus, 8 Mohammedans, and 5 Native Christians.

49. *Classified according to sex* there are 329 boys and 1 girl, daughter of Mr. Belliappa, the Munsiff.

50. The changes in the school staff have been as follow: H. Narain Rao B. A. Science Master, who had been under training in the Madras Normal School for a year, returned to the Central School and assumed charge of his duties in January. His *locum tenens*, N. Virabhadraya B. A. was appointed Fifth Assistant, vice M. Lakshmanachari transferred to the Resident's Office, and sent to the Teachers' College, Madras, for training. H. Narain Rao has passed a satisfactory examination in Method and School Management, being placed third in the First Class of successful candidates from the whole Presidency, and first of all the candidates from the Normal School. Under him Science and Mathematics ought to be taught better than they have ever been before. Chennigaraya, the School Writer, was transferred to the Commissioner's Office, and Padmanabhaya employed temporarily in his place. The staff of Assistants and pay of each are now as follow :—

REMARKS BY THE COMMISSIONER, U. C. S. EXAMINATIONS.

*"The very considerable falling off however, in the number of successful candidates from the whole Presidency, from 58 per cent in 1884—85 to 33 per cent in 1885—86, is of more importance, and would seem to indicate that most schools were not prepared for the changes made in the scheme of examination, or that the present standard has been pitched somewhat higher than it ought to be. The failure was chiefly due to the higher minimum now required for a pass in certain subjects—more especially in Arithmetic—and to Translation having been erected into a separate subject with a minimum of its own."

Position.		Name.	Salary.		Present salary.
			Maximum.	Minimum.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High School.	1st Assistant ...	T. C. Rice B. A.	120	90	102
	2nd do ...	H. Narain Rao B. A. ...	70	50	54
Middle School.	3rd do ...	A. Rama Rao F. A. ...	50	40	50
	4th do ...	B. Varahappa F. A. ...	45	35	41
	5th do ...	N. Virabhadraya B. A. ...	40	30	On leave.
	Ag. 5th do ...	M. Murti Rao, Matric. ...	...	...	32
Primary School.	„ 6th do ...	H. Narasinga Rao, Matric. ...	30	20	22
	„ 7th do ...	N. Uttaya do ...	...	...	15
	„ 8th do ...	C. Dorabji	...	...	15
	„ Pupil Teacher ...	C. Subbaya, Middle School. ...	...	...	10
	Canarese Munshi ...	B. Srinivasiengar	...	...	*24
	Writer and Librarian...	M. Padmanabhaya ...	...	...	15

*Includes Rs. 5 special allowance from Plantation Funds.

51. The *Thomson Prize Fund* consists of Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the Coorgs to perpetuate the memory of Colonel Thomson, formerly Commissioner of Coorg. It is invested in 4½ per cent Government paper. From it Rs. 70—14—4 were spent in the purchase of prizes. The balance to credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 91—15—6.

52. The *Library* now contains 702 books and 318 pamphlets. There were 40 books, and 62 pamphlets added during the year, the cost being met by a grant of Rs. 73 from Plantation, and Rs. 12 from Imperial Funds. The number of volumes taken out for perusal by the Masters and Senior Scholars was 270. No fee is charged. The books are in charge of the School-Writer.

53. *Athletics*:—The usual games were kept up during the year. Rs. 64 were spent in the purchase of cricket kit. At the annual distribution of prizes in January, one day was devoted to sports, the prizes, about Rs. 100 divided into various small sums, being given away by Mr. Girdlestone. About half the cost of prizes was given from the Thomson Fund, the rest being contributed by Colonel Clarke, Commissioner, E. P. Brown Esq., and another friend. There were twenty five events, including flat and hurdle races, high and long jumps, and three-legged races. All competitors were divided into three classes according to their height and racing allowed only between the members of each class. Dr. Robinson kindly officiated as Umpire, and Mr. Brown as Starter.

No regular instruction in gymnastics was given for want of a qualified instructor. A Hindu gymnast named Linganna has, however, been recently appointed Instructor, and sent to Madras to be trained in the European method under the auspices of the Physical Games Association. He will be from six months to a year under training according to the aptitude he shows. His pay is Rs. 10 per mensem, met from the Endowment Fund. On his return, regular gymnastic instruction will be given daily.

54. *Boarding School*:—A full and detailed description of this institution was given in the Annual Report for 1883—84. The number of Boarders at the close of the year was 104, against 101 at the corresponding period in 1885. The average

monthly register has risen from 97 to 102, but the average daily attendance stands at about the same figure 82. By the kindness of the Officiating Chief Commissioner, an additional large and commodious house has been given over to the Educational Department for the use of the boarders. It was formerly the Sapper Hospital, and being lofty, spacious, and well ventilated, is very well suited for the purpose to which it is now put. Half the boarders have been moved into it, so that each boy has now just twice as much room as he had before.

The *Receipts* amounted to Rs. 4,351—3—6, against Rs. 4,267—5—1 the previous year. This amount was made up as follows :—

Cash balance from last year	Rs.	91	8	3
Pay of Manager (Imperial Funds)	„	238	1	0
Stipends to Boarders do	„	960	0	0
Pay of servants (Endowment Funds)	„	168	0	0
Cost of Messing (Paid by boys)	„	2,893	10	3
Total Rs....		4,351	3	6

The *Expenditure* amounted to Rs. 4,105—13—11, so that there was a cash balance at the close of the year of Rs. 245—5—7.

55. *The Newspaper Club and Debating Society* is now in the fourth year of its existence. The Secretary continues to be Mr. T. C. Rice B. A., First Assistant Master. The subscriptions for the year amounted to Rs. 366—12—0, which with an opening balance from the previous year of Rs. 96—1—0 made up the income to Rs. 462—13—0. The expenditure was Rs. 352—9—0 leaving a balance to credit at the close of the year of Rs. 110—4—0. The Newspapers taken in were the Weekly London Times, the Illustrated London News, the Madras Mail, the Bangalore Spectator, the Madras Law Times, the Hindu, the Amrita Bazaar Patrika (Calcutta), and Progress. Punch was taken in for a short time, but the comic features of that paper not being appreciated by the Hindu members, it was dropped. The Chief Commissioner has lately sent the Gazette of India to the Society. Debates were occasionally held and lectures in canarese given, which were well attended. The Coorgs, who held aloof from this society for a long time, have lately begun to be interested in it. Some of the most influential Coorg officials are now members.

56. *Scholarships* :—There are three sets of scholarships open to the students of the Central School, those paid for from Endowment Funds and the General and Special scholarships, the cost of which is met, one by Imperial, and one by Local Funds. There are two of the former and five of the latter, or seven in all given away annually. As these scholarships are tenable for four years, there will eventually be twenty-eight scholars from the Central School reading at some First Grade or Technical College in Madras or elsewhere. The endowment scholarships are worth Rs. 15 per mensem for four years from Matriculation. The Government or Imperial General Scholarships are worth Rs. 10 per mensem for two years, i. e., up to the F. A. Examination, after which they are raised to Rs. 15 for two years more. The endowment scholarships are in the first instance open to Coorgs only, and if no Coorg candidates are qualified, to others. The Government scholarships are open to candidates of any nationality. The rules in connection with them were quoted at page 10, para 57 of the Annual Report for last year. There are now 8 Endowment, 6 General, and 2 Special Government scholars: for details concerning whom see paras 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 above. The two special scholarships are to encourage the study of Engineering and Agriculture. The former is worth Rs. 15, and the latter Rs. 12—8—0 per mensem in the case of a matriculate, and Rs. 15 per mensem in the case of a candidate who has passed the F. A. Examination.

57. The *Annual Distribution of Prizes* was held on the 21st of January, the Officiating Chief Commissioner, Mr. Girdlestone, in the chair. Some of the scholars attending College at Madras being in Mercara for the holidays were introduced to the Chief Commissioner. The Subedars and other Coorg officials, most of the European residents of Mercara, and a large number of the relations and friends of the boys were present on the occasion.

58. *Endowment Fund* :—This fund consists of the rent paid for the lease of the School Estate, or Rs. 3,100 per annum. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs.

4,814—8—3, of which Rs. 1,100 were arrears of rent which ought to have been paid the previous year, Rs. 3,100 rent for the year, and Rs. 613—12—0 balance from the previous year. The Reserve Fund amounted at the close of March to Rs. 3,000, invested in Government four per cents.

The *expenditure* during the year was as follows:—

(1)	Endowment scholarships (to students at Madras)	.. Rs.	1,050	0	0
(2)	Central School do (to boys in the School)	.. „	100	0	0
(3)	Grant to Gymnastics (cricket kit)	.. „	64	0	0
(4)	Grant to the Library for new books	.. „	73	0	0
(4)	Grant to the Boarding House (Servants' wages)	.. „	168	0	0
(6)	Contingencies	.. „	162	4	2
		Total Rs....	1,617	4	2
	Contribution to reserve fund ..	.. Rs.	2,021	1	0
	Balance to next year	.. „	1,176	3	1
		Grand Total Rs....	4,814	8	3.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

MUNICIPAL.

59. The only school of this class is the *Municipal English School at Virajpet.* The progress made during the year has been very satisfactory in every way. The attendance and fees for the last 3 years are given in the margin. It will be seen that last year the attendance rose from 77 to 86, and the fees from Rs. 307 to Rs. 699, i. e., they were more than doubled. The school was also raised in standard by being converted from a third into a second grade Middle School by the addition of a Lower Fourth Class. Next year it will be raised to a first grade Middle School, and will send up pupils to the Middle School Examination.

	No. on the Roll.		Fees.
1883—84	56	Rs.	216
1884—85	77	„	307
1885—86	86	„	699

60. The staff of Masters is as shown in the margin. The school was for the greater part of the year in charge of B. Venkata Row, the permanent Head-Master being under training at the Teachers' College, Madras. Venkata Row did fairly good work, and was transferred to the mastership of the Hudikeri English School on the return of Annappaya.

K. Annappaya F. A. (trained) pay	Rs. 40
Seetaram Row, Matriculate	15
A. Krishnaya „	15
Ch. Ganapati, Middle School	10

61. Divided according to *caste*, the 86 boys include 79 Coorgs, 2 Brahmins, and 5 other Hindus. The absence of Native Christians, of whom there are a large number in the town, is to be accounted for by the fact that there is a Roman Catholic School in Virajpet with 50 pupils. They nearly all belong to the poorer classes, and are probably unable to afford their children an English education.

62. *Physical Education.*—A class of the senior boys was regularly instructed in gymnastics by the Assistant Master V. Lakshman Rao. The Head-Master who has lately taken charge knows gymnastics well. An additional set of parallel bars has been ordered, and a set of rods for extension drill and dumb-bells will be provided during the year. At the annual distribution of prizes by the Officiating Chief Commissioner, the afternoon was devoted to sports, and money prizes, subscribed by some of the Municipal Commissioners and other friends, distributed among the winners.

63. The new school house was altered and repaired during the year at the expense of the Municipality, and the English and Canarese Schools moved into it. What is still wanted is a ceiling, quarters on the spot for the School Peon, and a fence round the compound, which would be greatly improved in appearance by being levelled, terraced and turfed. These points will be attended to in the coming year.

64. The *Canarese and Hindustani* Municipal Schools containing 76 and 56 pupils respectively are also under the control of the Head-Master of the English School. The Canarese School is held on the same premises. Remarks on both will be found on Primary Vernacular Schools in Section IV below.

IV. SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.

B. Primary Schools.

65. The number of Public Primary Schools of all classes was last year 67, with an attendance of 3,411 scholars. This number has been raised to 71 with 3,467 scholars, which is equivalent to an increase of 4 schools and 56 scholars.

66. The four additional schools are—

(1) A Nad Hindustani School (Local Funds) at Gonikopal.
(2) The Practising Branch of the Normal School at Mercara.
(3) The Municipal Tamil School at Mercara.
(4) The Aided Mission Girls' School at Mercara.

67. Of the 71 schools there are 3 english and 68 vernacular as follow:—

(*a*) 2 Departmental English Schools (Imperial Funds)
(*b*) 1 Nad English School (Local Funds)
(*c*) 2 Superior Vernacular Schools (Imperial Funds)
(*d*) 55 Nad Vernacular Schools (Local Funds)
(*e*) 5 Superior Vernacular Schools (Municipal Funds)
(*f*) 4 Aided Vernacular Schools (Imperial Funds)
(*g*) 1 Aided Vernacular School (Municipal Funds)
(*h*) 1 Special School (Practising Branch of the Normal School—self-supporting)

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

(*A*) *and* (*B*). *Primary Schools, Departmental and Local Fund.*

68. There are three Primary Schools proper in which English is taught, all of them in South Coorg. The Primary Departments of the Mercara and Virajpet Secondary Schools are not noticed under this head, being included under head Secondary Schools above. The following statement compares the attendance and fees in these schools for the last three years.

Name of School.	1883—84.				1884—85.				1885—86.			
	Attendance.	Fees.			Attendance.	Fees.			Attendance.	Fees.		
Hudikeri (Departmental School).... ...	60	114	8	0	54	127	11	0	38	93	15	0
Napoklu do	42	57	15	0	42	64	8	0	41	45	10	0
Nelaji (Local Fund)	...	...	...	...	70	87	10	0	61	*135	6	0
Total.....	102	172	7	0	166	279	13	0	140	274	15	0

69. The attendance in all 3 schools has fallen off, owing partly to the superior attractions of the Virajpet School. The fees at the Nelaji School have however risen from Rs. 87 to Rs. 135. This is by far the best of the three, in attendance and standard. The 3 Canarese departments of these English Schools are noticed below under head Vernacular Primary Schools.

70. The *Hudikeri English School* has fallen off in attendance from 54 to 38, and in fees from Rs. 127 to Rs. 93. As just stated one cause of this is probably the increasing efficiency of the Virajpet School about 14 miles distant. Another reason for the decrease was that, on the transfer of the Master C. Kuttappa who had been in charge during the year and not been very careful in the collection of fees, the new Head-Master B. Venkata Rao, who is a strict disciplinarian, struck off the roll all boys who did not pay regularly. This cut down the attendence from 50, at which figure it stood at the end of February, to 38 in March. The new Head-Master is a trained Matriculate of considerable experience. His pay is Rs. 30, and he draws

* Not sent to the Treasury, but spent on the purchase of various articles for school use. This item therefore does not appear under "fees" (paid into the Treasury) in statement in para 27 above and in the Tabular Statement.

besides an allowance of Rs. 5 as Post-Master. He has an Assistant on Rs. 10 per mensem. Under him I have no doubt that the school will speedily recover lost ground. The results of the examination held in February were fair.

71. *Napoklu English School* contains 41 boys against 42 last year. The fees have fallen from Rs. 64 to Rs. 45. Devaya was in charge of the school from May, in which month he was transferred here on promotion from Hudikeri. His pay is Rs. 30. He has no Assistant. The results of the examination held in February were good, with the exception of Arithmetic which was poor. Prizes were distributed by the Officiating Chief Commissioner in person. This institution has a vigorous rival in the English School at Nelaji about 6 miles off.

72. *Nelaji English School*:—The attendance has fallen slightly from 70 to 61 in consequence of the transfer of the senior boys, at the close of the year, to the Mercara Central School. The fees have, however, risen from Rs. 87 to Rs. 135. The staff consists of a Head-Master on Rs. 10 (paid from Local Funds) plus Rs. 10 (paid from fees), and an Assistant on Rs. 10 (paid from Local Funds). The two Masters are borne on the rolls of the Educational Department as Nad Masters of the second grade. The present incumbents are P. Ponnappa and B. Subbaya, both of whom have passed the Middle School Examination.

73. This school lost its founder and patron, Subedar Devaya, by death in October 1885. He built the school at a cost of about Rs. 2,500, paid half the salary of the Master for a long time, and provided furniture on a liberal scale. He lived close by, and was in the habit of visiting the school constantly. The results of the examination held in February were very fair. The Officiating Chief Commissioner distributed the prizes, and examined the boys in person. He told the Masters that the Nelaji School was on the whole the best school, next to the Mercara Central School, that he had up to that time seen in Coorg. Mr. Ch. Nanjappa, brother of the deceased Subedar, was appointed sole Panchayetdar in consideration of the distinguished services his late brother had rendered to Education.

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

(*C*) *and* (*D*). *Departmental.*

74. There are two classes of Schools of this description, viz. "Superior" Vernacular Schools maintained from Imperial Funds, and "Nad" Vernacular Schools maintained from Local Funds.

The number in operation at the beginning of the year was—

2	Superior Vernacular Schools with	.. ..	102 pupils
54	Nad Vernacular Schools with	.. ..	2,789 „
Total.... 56			2,891.

None of these schools was closed during the year, and one new one—the Hindustani School at Gonikoppal—was opened. At the close of the year there were therefore in operation—

2	Superior Vernacular Schools with	.. ..	116 pupils
55	Nad do do	.. ..	3,796 „
Total.... 57			2,912.

75. The two superior vernacular schools are those at Kodlipet and Somavarpet. There were formerly English Schools at these places, which were abolished in 1884. Instead of them Vernacular Schools were opened. They are termed "Superior," inasmuch as it is intended to work them up to a higher standard than that reached by the Nad or Village Schools, though at present they are inferior to the best of the latter class. The staff at each consists of a Head-Master on Rs. 20 and an Assistant on Rs. 10, which pay, it is hoped, will attract men of a superior stamp to the Nad Master whose pay ranges from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12. The expenditure on these schools is thus Rs. 30 each, which is what the former English Schools cost. Fees are paid, while in the Nad Schools education has hitherto been given gratis. The following statement gives the attendance and fees at Kodlipet and Somavarpet for the last two years.

Name of School.	1884—85.					1885—86.					Remarks.
	No. of Pupils on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fees.			No. of Pupils on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fees.			
Kodlipet	67	47	49	2	0	74	56	107	4	0	Good.
Somavarpet	35	31	20	4	0	42	41	60	10	0	Fair.
Total.....	102	78	69	6	0	116	97	167	14	0	

76. The Kodlipet School is decidedly the better of the two. The number on the roll has risen from 67 to 74, the average daily attendance from 47 to 56, and the fees from Rs. 49 to 107. The Head Master Anantaramaya was formerly a Hobli School Master in Mysore, where he served for 8 years on Rs. 7. He is a well educated man, and works hard. He composed a work on Arithmetic, which he sent to me for perusal. It is, for a man of his stamp, a creditable performance. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, who examined the school and gave away the prizes at the annual distribution, expressed himself particularly well pleased with the results of his examination. The pupils are nearly all Shivachars.

77. The Somavarpet School has improved considerably. The number on the roll has risen from 35 to 42, the average daily attendance from 31 to 41, and the fees from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60. At the same time, there ought to be a much larger attendance at this school, which should be attended by from 75 to 100 pupils. The Master Vedantiengar is still on probation. He will probably be removed before long, and another man tried in the same place. The school was examined, and prizes given away by the Officiating Chief Commissioner. The results of the annual examination were fair.

78. The *Nad Vernacular Primary Schools* are 55 in number, against 54 last year. The average number of pupils in each continues at the same figure 51. The largest school is that at Nelaji with 123 pupils, and the smallest that at Bemblur with 16 pupils. The total attendance has risen from 2,789 to 2,796 including 2,443 boys and 353 girls.

79. The number of nad schools sanctioned for the province is 58. There are 55 vernacular schools on this system already in operation. To these must be added the English School at Nelaji. This school has two Masters, each paid Rs. 10 from local funds. This makes 55+2=57 masterships out of the sanctioned number 58. The distribution of these schools over the taluks of Coorg is as follows:—

Taluk.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.			Average number of Pupils in a School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1. Padinalknad	11	662	110	772	70
2. Yedenalknad	12	617	128	745	62
3. Kiggatnad	14	587	81	668	48
4. Mercara	7	240	23	263	38
5. Nanjarajpatna	7	248	6	254	36
6. Yelusavirashime...	4	89	5	94	24
Total.....	55	2,443	353	2,796	51

80. It will be seen that the largest and most flourishing schools are in central and South Coorg, where the Coorgs proper predominate. The almost total absence of girls in North Coorg is to be noted. There are only 11 girls in the last two Taluks.

81. With reference to the attendance, standard, and general condition of these schools, there are—

7	very good	against	7	very good last year.
13	Good	„	8	Good „
27	Fair	„	25	Fair „
4	Indifferent	„	10	Indifferent „
4	Bad	„	4	Bad „

The schools that are considered "very good" are those at Kantur, Napoklu, Karada, Nelaji, Kaltod, and Shirangal and the Cheppudira school. As regards attendance only, the Nelaji school heads the list with an average monthly roll of 123. Next to it comes Napoklu with an average monthly roll of 107. As regards standard, the best is the Cheppudira school, Shirangala being second. The worst schools in every way are those at Sunticoppa, Kanive, Besur, and Colepet.

82. The Head-Masters are 57 in number.

12	are masters of the	first	grade on	Rs. 12
25	do	second	„	10
25	do	third	„	7

There are also 9 Assistant Masters on Rs. 5, and 23 pupil teachers on Rs. 3 per mensem.

83. Classified according to race, of the 89 Head-Masters, Assistants, and Pupil teachers—

54 are Coorgs.	1 Is a Mohammedan.
17 Brahmins.	1 „ Native Christian.
15 Other Hindus.	1 „ Paraya.

84. Out of the number 86 in employ at the beginning of the year, 1 was dismissed for neglect of duty, 1 died, and 4 resigned (all pupil teachers).

85. *Examinations passed by Masters.*—Out of the 57 men on the roll of Nad Masters, including 55 Head-Masters of Nad Schools, and 2 Masters at the Nelaji school—

3 have passed the Middle School Examination (in English),
1 has passed the special Upper Primary „ (in Canarese),
41 have passed through the old Normal School at Mercara.
12 are untrained and have passed no examination.

86. Out of the total number about 27 require re-training, but of these at least seven are too old to go to school again. The others will be sent to the Normal School as fast as students from it can be sent out to take their places. Taking into account the general knowledge, intelligence, and work of the Masters, they may be classified as follows :—

3 Very good	43 Fair
8 Good	3 Bad.

Those marked bad will be got rid of as soon as qualified men can be found to take their places.

87. *School Houses.*—A majority of the schools have now suitable houses. At the following places new houses have been built during the year.

(1) *Kakabe.*—A substantial building 65 feet by 16, roofed with Mangalore tiles. It has a good verandah all round and an additional room for the Master. It has cost about Rs. 2,500. The builder, Anjaparavandra Kunyappa was formerly Parpattigar of the Boarding House attached to the Central School.

(2) *Hatur.*—A comparatively small building with a thatched roof, built by K. Ayanna. This is the third time that a school has been built at Hatur. The villagers twice erected a school, which was burnt down at night with all the furniture it contained, whether by accident or design is not known.

(3) *Biligunda.*—A house with a thatched roof built by the villagers by subscription. Tiles will be put on next year.

(4) *Badagarikere.*—A house with a thatched roof built by C. Ayanna. The schools at Besur, Sunticoppa, Kanave, Colepet, Kavadi, and Kunda are held either in the verandahs of temples, or rooms lent free of rent, or hired by the villagers. The first four will probably be transferred elsewhere during next year.

88. *Furniture.*—Various articles of furniture have been supplied from time to time, but as a good many schools still wanted some things, advantage was last year taken of the fact that there was a balance to the credit of local funds to provide an additional supply. Every school was given a strong teak wood box lined with tin in which to keep books and stationery, a bell, a map of India and another of the Madras Presidency. Additional benches, desks, black-boards, chairs, and tables were also sent to such schools as had not been fully supplied with these articles. About Rs 2,400 were spent in the purchase and carriage of these articles. What is still wanted is an Abacus or Ball-Frame (for teaching Arithmetic) for each school, and a clock for the more important schools.

89. *The Hitabodhini.*—A monthly magazine in Canarese, published in Mysore and edited by the Head-Master of Mari Mallappa's school, has been supplied to every master, assistant, and pupil teacher. This magazine contains summaries of current news, articles on Hygiene, Physical Science, Education, Teaching, Medical Science, Astronomy, Agriculture, &c.—all treated from a popular point of view*. The writers are for the most part graduates of the University. The masters have been directed to read the magazine to their senior boys. The principal articles will be made the subject of examination by the Inspector and his assistant at the close of the year. The subscription which is very low is paid from local funds, and does not exceed Rs. 100 per annum. A copy of the Coorg District Gazette is also sent to each school.

90. The *curriculum of studies* has been revised in accordance with instructions received personally from the Officiating Chief Commissioner in his recent tour. His remarks on the subject will be found in his letter No. 362, dated 15th March 1886, to the Government of India, being a report on the steps taken to give effect to the orders of the Government of India on the report of the Education Commission. Mr. Girdlestone says, para 11—

"The revision of standards proposed in Recommendation No. 9 has had my careful attention. I have directed the Inspector of Schools to introduce practical subjects as far as possible into the revised curriculum. A beginning will be made by introducing as text-books to be read, in the senior class of all vernacular primary schools, short and simple treatises on vaccination, cattle-breeding and cattle diseases, hygiene, and agriculture. In regard to the simplification of the standards, only one step seems necessary. This is the elimination of a rather difficult text book on vernacular poetry, in order to make room in the curriculum for the more practical subjects noted above."

The new curriculum forms an appendix to this report.

91. The *average annual cost* of educating each scholar was Rs. 2—13—8 against Rs. 2—11—2 last year. This total is obtained by dividing the total direct expenditure on instruction by the average monthly roll.

92. The *incidence of the Plough Tax* on the different taluks and the percentage of the income obtained in each taluk to the total income with the actual expenditure in each taluk and the percentage of such expenditure to the total expenditure is shown in the following statement.

*The memorandum on ensilage drawn up by Mr. Girdlestone was translated into Canarese and formed one of the articles in a recent number of this magazine.

	Taluk.	Income.		Expenditure.	
		Actual demand.	Percentage to total income.	Actual expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to total expenditure.
1	Mercara	707	11·6	906	11·3
2	Padinalknad	964	15·8	2,102	26·4
3	Yedenalknad	1,266	20·7	1,729	21·7
4	Kiggatnad	2,090	34·2	1,893	23·8
5	Nanjarajpatna	544	8·9	970	12·2
6	Yelusavirashime	533	8·7	369	4·6
	Total.....	6,104	100	7,969	100

93. From this statement it will be seen that while Mercara and Yedenalknad Taluks have each about its fair share of schools, Padinalknad and Nanjarajpatna have more, and Yelusavirashime and Kiggatnad less than their fair share. When schools were first opened, they were started in those places only where there was a demand for them. The last two or three years efforts have been made to distribute them equally over the province.

94. *The question of fees.*—Up to 1884 these schools were maintained entirely from the plough tax, which on the average yielded about Rs. 5,200 per annum. In that year a standing Imperial grant of an amount equivalent to 50 per cent of this tax was sanctioned by Government. These two sources of income are together sufficient to meet the cost of 58 schools, about the number now in operation. In order principally to provide funds for the opening of new schools as well as to obtain money if possible for a slightly increased rate of pay to the masters of the larger and more important schools, it has been for some time in contemplation to introduce the payment of fees. Hitherto no fees whatever have been charged. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, with whom I talked the matter over on his recent tour, agreed with me that more money was wanted for the improvement of the schools, and that the introduction of the fee system was necessary. During the year 1886—87 fees will therefore be levied at the following rates.

In the lowest or first class	.. .. ..	1 anna per mensem
„ second and third classes	.. .. ..	2 „ „
„ fourth or highest class	.. .. ..	3 „ „

A liberal percentage of pupils will be allowed to attend school free, if certified by the Head Master to be poor, and no fees will be charged for girls. If half the number of male pupils now in the schools pay only one anna each, at least Rs. 1,000 will be collected.

(*E*). *Municipal Primary Vernacular Schools.*

95. There are five of these schools against four last year, the additional school being that for Tamils opened at Mercara in October 1885. The total attendance has risen from 226 to 254, and the fees from Rs. 141 to Rs. 171.

	Name of School.	Number of Pupils on the 31st March 1886.			Average on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fees.		
		Upper Primary	Lower Primary.	Total.					
1	Virajpet (Canarese)	33	43	76	66	60	72	2	0
2	Do (Hindustani) ...	28	28	56	62	53	...	..	...
3	Mercara (Canarese)	21	27	48	54	43	*73	6	0
4	Do (Hindustani) ..	11	29	40	33	25	25	10	...
5	Do (Tamil)	...	34	34	34	20	† ..	...	...
	Total.....	93	161	254	249	201	171	2	0

*This does not include Rs. 25 given to the Masters as part of their pay before the latter was raised.

†In the Tamil School Rs. 7—9—9 were collected as fees, and given to the Master as part of his pay before the latter was raised.

96. *Virajpet Canarese School* contains 44 boys and 32 girls, or 76 pupils against 71 in 1884—85. As noted in the report for last year, fees were levied for the first time in January 1885, and to this cause must be attributed the comparatively small attendance of boys compared with other Nad Schools. There are several of the latter class of schools, where instruction has hitherto been given free, close to Virajpet, and they are naturally preferred by the poorer boys. Girls are admitted free at Virajpet as elsewhere in Coorg, and there are more girls in this than in any other nad school. The fees have risen from Rs. 25 to Rs. 72. The staff consists of a Head-Master on Rs. 20, an Assistant on Rs. 10, and a Pupil teacher on Rs. 5. The standard will be gradually raised till it approximates to that of a Vernacular Middle School.

97. *Virajpet Hindustani School* has fallen slightly in attendance from 65 to 56. The results of the annual examination were fair. There is a Head Master on Rs. 15, and an Assistant on Rs. 5. No fees were levied during the year, but it was notified that fees would be charged in 1886—87.

98. *Mercara Canarese School* has not done well under the Master Sam Iyengar appointed last year. The attendance has fallen from 62 to 48, and the fees from Rs. 109 to Rs. 98. The results of various examinations held were not satisfactory. The measures in contemplation for the improvement of the school are to appoint another Head-Master, to amalgamate with the two senior classes the practising branch of the Normal School and to remove them into a more central situation. It is intended, as at Virajpet, to work up the standard of this school to that of a Vernacular Middle School, and thus justify the appellation "superior vernacular school" at present applied to it. The staff of masters sanctioned consists of a Head-Master on Rs. 20, an Assistant on Rs. 15, and a Pupil teacher on Rs 3.

99. *Mercara Hindustani School* has made considerable improvement in every way. The attendance has risen from 28 to 40, and the fees from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25. The staff consists of a Head-Master on Rs. 15, and an Assistant on Rs 5. The house lately built by the Mahomedans, aided by a grant-in-aid from Government, answers the purpose for which it is intended admirably. The Municipality has provided new furniture. The Head-Master Abdul Rahim knows English fairly well. He is popular, punctual and hardworking, and deserves credit for the improvement he has effected in the state of the school.

100. *Mercara Tamil School* was opened in October. There are 27 boys and 7 girls in attendance. Rs. 7 were paid in the shape of fees. The pupils are all beginners. The chief obstacle to success is the want of a suitable building. Work is at present conducted in a small dark verandah totally unsuited for the purpose. The Officiating Chief Commissioner directed that the building known as the Police Lock-up should be made over to the Tamil School, but this has not yet been done. The teaching staff consists of one Master paid Rs. 15.

(*F*) *and* (*G*). *Aided Primary Vernacular Schools.*

101. There are five of these schools against four last year. All but the first have fallen off in attendance, standard, and fees, as will be seen by the following statement.

Name of school.	No. of pupils on the 31st March 1885.			Average number on the Rolls.	Average daily attendance.	Fees.	Receipts from other sources.	Government grant.
	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.					
1. Virajpet (Catholic Boys) ...	14	36	50	50	47	...	96	120
2. do (do Girls) ...	8	15	23	23	17	...	156	120
3. Anandapur (Basel Mission) ..	21	18	39	32	20	18	82	140
4. Mahadeopet (do Girls) ...	...	6	6	8	6	10	146	* 110
5. Mercara (do do) ...	...	26	26	18	12	14	104	144
Total.....	43	101	144	131	102	42	584	634

*Grant from Municipal Funds.

As compared with the corresponding statement last year the attendance in the four old schools has fallen from 128 to 118, the average monthly roll from 135 to 113, and the fees from Rs. 40 to Rs. 28. The new school is the Basel Mission Coorg Girls' School: for particulars concerning which see Section VI below.

102. *Catholic Mission Boys' School, Virajpet,* has improved during the year. The average monthly roll has risen from 44 to 50. No fees are paid. The school-house is good, and the furniture sufficient. The results of examination were very fair. There is one Master paid Rs. 18. Two-thirds of the pupils are native christians. The school gets a lump grant of Rs. 10 per mensem from Imperial funds.

103. *Catholic Mission Girls' School, Virajpet.*—See Section VI below.

104. *Anandapur Basel Mission mixed school.*—The attendance has fallen from 43 to 39, the average daily attendance from 34 to 20, and the fees from Rs. 25 to Rs. 18. The examination results were poor. The pupils include 17 boys and 22 girls, nearly all children of the Mission converts who live close by. The Government grant-in-aid is Rs. 10 per mensem. School is held in the Church. The standard is that of a Lower Primary School.

105. *Mahadeopet Basel Mission Girls' School.*—For particulars see Section VI below.

V. SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.

106. *Normal School, Mercara.*—There were 14 students on the roll at the beginning of the year. Two were dismissed for irregular attendance, and two more were admitted, leaving 14 on the roll at the close of the year.

107. *Divided according to race or creed* the students include—

9	Coorgs	1	Devanga
3	Brahmins	1	Bedar.

All but one who comes from Mysore are Natives of Coorg. Twelve come from South Coorg, and one from North Coorg. Seven belong to Padinalknad Taluk. It would have been more satisfactory if the students had come from all parts of Coorg, but the pay and prospects of Nad Masters have hitherto been so poor that candidates are procured with difficulty. Five of the students were formerly pupil teachers and three Assistant Masters in various schools.

108. *Standard reached.*—The course of study at the Normal School has been recently extended to three years. Students ought to pass the Special Upper Primary Examination before admission, and the Middle School Examination (in the Vernacular) at the end of the three years' course, but as no candidates have hitherto been available who had passed the former examination, it has been necessary to teach the various subjects for the special Upper Primary Examination in the school, and send up students for the examination at the close of their first year, putting all the Middle School subjects into the next two years. In future no student will, as a rule, be sent out as a master unless he has passed the Middle School Examination and the Madras departmental fourth grade examination in method and school-management. There are thus three classes of students—the Special Upper Primary Class, the junior Middle School Class, and the senior Middle School Class.

109. *Examinations passed during the year.*—Of the 14 students 4 had passed the Special Upper Primary Examination in 1884. Eight out of the ten remaining students were sent up for the examination and all passed, five being placed in the first class and three in the second. The remaining two students were not sent up, as they were admitted too late in the year to go through the whole of the course. The corresponding figures the previous year were 11 presented and 5 passed (two in the first class).

110. At the close of the year there were ten students preparing for the Middle School and two for the Special Upper Primary examination. The will all go up for these examinations next December.

111. *Training of Nad School Masters.*—During the last monsoon holidays, ten of the Nad Masters were invited to come to the Normal School for a few lessons in

Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic—subjects in which they are very deficient. Only 4 came. They were taught for a month, and examined at the end of that period. One (Sankaraya of Kudlur school) passed satisfactorily, the other three showed very little improvemen . As elsewhere stated, it is intended to draft a number of the more ignorant of the Nad Masters into the Normal School, for a course of from one to two years, as soon as students are available to take their places.

112. *Training of Municipal Masters.*—In September arrangements were made for instructing the two Masters of the Mercara Municipal Canarese School in Arithmetic, Hygiene, Geography, History, for one hour daily. Neither has made satisfactory progress, the reason being, according to the Head-Master of the Normal School, that one was too old to profit by the lessons given, and the other indifferent and lazy.

113. *The work done in the school.*—This may be divided into general and special instruction. The former includes the various subjects prescribed for the Special Upper Primary and Middle School Examinations. The latter is the training given in the art of teaching. Eight students teach in the practising school for two hours daily, four in the morning and four in the afternoon. They continue teaching the same subject for a week, at the end of which period the routine of their work is changed, each student being given a different subject and another class. Their teaching is carefully watched by the Head-Master, who, paper and pencil in hand, goes round the classes, notes down mistakes made either in the matter taught or the manner of teaching and corrects them on the spot. If a student be found very deficient, the Head-Master himself teaches the class for a short time to show him how the work ought to be done. In the meantime the students who are not teaching are studying the various subjects for the general examination under the Assistant Master. The Head-Master thus spends 2 hours a day in supervising the teaching of the students, and 4 hours in general instruction.

114. Every Friday the Head-Master gives a *model lesson* for about an hour: that is to say, he teaches a class in the practising school for an hour in the presence of all the Normal students, when he puts into practice the various rules as to the proper method of teaching, and shows how to make use of the black-board, elicit answers from the boys, proceed from the known to the unknown, make the lesson interesting and impressive, arrange the pupils properly, handle the class smartly, &c. Another hour on Friday is devoted to a lesson on *drawing maps*, and another to a *recitation* lesson, in which each student has to recite a piece of poetry or prose before the whole class with particular attention to pronunciation, accent, pauses, and appropriate gestures. On Saturday there is a *Criticism Lesson*, in which two students, to whom the task has been assigned beforehand, teach a class in the presence of the Head-Master and the other students, who, as the lesson proceeds, note down any mistakes or defects they consider to have been made. These notes are read out after the lesson is over.

115. *The Practising School* was opened in April. For some time the number of students was very small, and the lowest class in the Central School was therefore made use of for practice. There were 17 pupils at the close of the year. This number has since risen to 40. There are four classes, of which the first three study the Lower Primary, and the fourth the Upper Primary subjects.

VI. FEMALE EDUCATION.

116. The number of girls in schools of all classes has risen from 519 to 529. Of this number 359 are in departmental schools, 85 in aided schools, 45 in Municipal schools, and 40 in private schools. The Virajpet Municipal Canarese School contains 32 girls (and 44 boys), and this is the largest number of girls in any one school. The girls attend school up to the age of about 10 years, within which period they learn to read and write the vernacular and to do ordinary sums in the four simple and compound rules in Arithmetic. Singing and needle work are not taught as in English schools. No fees are at present levied from girls in institutions (such as the Municipal schools) where boys have to pay fees.

117. The *purely girls' schools* are three in number, viz :—

(1) The Basel Mission Girls' School at Mercara.

(2) do Hindu Girls' School at Mahadeopet (a suburb of Mercara).

(3) The Roman Catholic Girls' School at Virajpet. The total number of girls on the registers of these schools at the close of the year was 55 against 42 last year. The average daily attendance during the year was however 35 only against 43 last year.

118. The *Basel Mission Girls' School* is reported by the Manager, the Revd. J. Hafner, to have contained the names of 26 girls on the register at the close of the year, of which number 13 were Coorgs, 8 Brahmins and other Hindus, and 5 Native Christians. The average daily attendance during the year was 12. Rs. 14 were paid in the shape of fees. The Government lump grant during the year was Rs. 12 per mensem, but this has lately been raised to Rs. 30 per mensem. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 262, of which Rs. 104 were contributed by the Mission, the balance being met by fees and the Government grant.

119. The *Basel Mission Girls' School at Mahadeopet* has fallen very low. There were only 6 names on the register at the close of the year, of which 2 were Native Christians, and 4 Brahmins and other Hindus. The average daily attendance during the year was 6. The expenditure on the school was Rs. 266, of which Rs. 110 was given as a lump grant by the Municipality, Rs. 10 paid as fees, and Rs. 146 contributed by the Mission. The question of withdrawal of the grant will be considered by the Municipal Board if no improvement takes place.

120. *The Roman Catholic Girls' School at Virajpet.*—The attendance here has fallen from 26 to 23. No fees are charged. The results of the annual examination were very poor indeed. The school gets a lump grant of Rs. 10 per mensem from Government, the resumption of which will have to be recommended before long unless there is some improvement.

121. The *question of a Government Girls' School at Mercara* was considered very fully during the year. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, when at Mercara, heard what the leading Coorgs, Brahmins, and other Hindus, had to say in favour of the measure, which he declined to sanction unless half of the proposed expenditure, which had been estimated at Rs. 150 per mensem, were met from subscriptions and fees. The decision of the Officiating Chief Commissioner was considered at a meeting held by the Commissioner and attended by the leading Coorg and Brahmin officials. It was found that no guarantee of the nature required as to the payment of Rs. 75 per mensem by fees and subscriptions could be given. The project has accordingly been dropped for the present.

VII. EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

(*A*). *Europeans and Eurasians.*

122. *St. Mark's School at Mercara* is intended for the children of Europeans and Eurasians. The number on the register rose during the year from 16 to 20, of whom 11 are boys and 9 girls. Five pupils were in the Middle department, five in the Upper Primary, and ten in the Lower Primary.

The fees rose from Rs. 562 to Rs. 770. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 100 per mensem. The expenditure from school funds and subscriptions was Rs. 823, making a total expenditure of Rs. 2,793.

The affairs of the school are managed by a *committee of gentlemen resident in Mercara, the present Secretary being J. P. Hunt Esq. and the Treasurer Mr. J. Green.

*Col. T. G Clarke, President. J. P. Hunt Esq. Hon. Secretary.
Dr. M. Robinson. J. DVaz „
E. Marsden Esq. B. A. J. Green „ Hon. Treasurer.

The school is held in some very suitable rooms on the ground floor in a detached building in the Fort close to the palace. They include a spacious, lofty, and well ventilated school-room, a small dining room, a dressing room, and a closet. They were matted and well provided with furniture. There are pictures and prints hung on the walls. The maps are sufficient and in good order. These rooms belong to Government, and are lent to the committee for school purposes. They were altered and repaired during the year, and quarters for a resident mistress fitted up and furnished. Arrangements have been made for boarders, but none have yet been admitted.

The Head Mistress, Miss. H. Green, resigned her appointment at the close of the year. In her place Miss. White has been appointed. She has passed the Matriculation Examination, taking Latin as her optional language, was trained in the Madras Female Normal School, and has good certificates. The assistant teacher Miss. Hutson has passed the Middle School Examination and the Higher Examination for Women, and is a very suitable person for her place being both kind and intelligent. She has quarters close to the school.

The results of the annual examination were very fair. The Officiating Chief Commissioner who visited the school says in an inspection note "The education is a plain English one. The children in their several classes read, spelt, and did sums before me with fair precision and correctness."

(*B*). *Mohammedans.*

123. There are 3 special schools for Mohammedans in Coorg, viz.—

(1) The Municipal Hindustani School at Mercara.

(2) Do do at Virajpet.

(3) The Nad Hindustani School at Gonikopal (South Coorg).

The Mercara Hindustani School with 40 boys, and the Virajpet Hindustani School with 56 boys, were noticed above in Section IV. The Gonikoppal Hindustani School with 28 boys is included in the Nad Primary Schools in Section IV above. It was brought on to the list of Nad Schools in September 1885. The master is untrained. He has a fair knowledge of Hindustani, but knows very little Arithmetic and no Geography or History.

Besides the 124 boys in these schools there are 35 Mohammedans in other schools learning Canarese, or 159 in all.

In the Central School at Mercara there are 8 Mohammedans learning English. All of them are free students. One of the Government scholarships is especially reserved for a Mohammedan, if any student of that religion should be qualified to hold it.

124. *Native Chiefs' and other special classes.*—There are no schools for native chiefs in Coorg.

125. Under the head of "special classes" may be placed two of the Nad Primary Schools, viz.—

(1) The Hebbale School for Parayas.

(2) The Polleybetta School for coolies on Mr. Logan's estate.

VIII. PRIVATE OR UNAIDED SCHOOLS.

126. A description of schools of this type will be found in para 65 of my annual report for 1882—83. I have nothing further to add to it. The following statement gives certain particulars as to the attendance, fees, and caste of the various pupils. It is made up from returns furnished by the Subedars of Taluks. Compared with the corresponding figures in last year's report, the number of such schools appears to have risen from 30 to 32, the number of pupils on the register from 404 to 531, but the income (from fees) has decreased from Rs. 2,583 to Rs. 2,576.

Taluk.	Number of Institutions.	No. of pupils on the 31st March 1886.	Classification of pupils according to race.										Receipts.
			Coorgs.		Other Hindus.		Mohamedans.		Native Christians.		Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	
Mercara	3	45	29	3	12	1	...	...	...	...	41	4	268
Padinalknad	10	167	77	20	66	4	...	...	...	...	143	24	590
Yedenalknad	1	13	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	100
Kiggatnad	3	42	30	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	40	2	300
Nanjarajpatna	4	76	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	410
Yelusavirashime	6	85	...	...	80	5	...	...	...	..	80	5	440
Mahadeopet	4	81	...	...	75	3	...	...	3	...	78	3	340
Virajpet	1	22	...	...	20	2	...	...	...	...	20	2	128
Total.....	32	531	148	25	340	15	...	...	3	...	491	40	2,576

IX. PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT BOOKS AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

127. The chief Book Depot is at Mercara. It is in charge of A. Rama Rao, an Assistant Master in the Central School. The books are procured from the Government Book Depot at Bangalore, and the proceeds of the sales paid into the Mercara Treasury to the credit of the Mysore Government. There are branch depots at Virajpet, Napoklu, Hudikeri, Somavarpet, and Kodlipet. No remuneration is given to the Depot-keepers, beyond their salaries as Masters.

At the Central Depot at Mercara the value of the stock in hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 518—12—6. Books to the value of Rs. 689—5—0 were sold during the year, and fresh stock amounting to Rs. 579—3—6 was received. The value of the stock in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 408—11—0.

Employment of Students in Public Service.

128. The following statement gives the names and present occupation of Coorgs who have passed the various examinations of the Madras University and the "Non-Coorgs" (as they are locally called) who have matriculated from the Central School. Up to the present time, no student who has matriculated has ever failed in getting a situation.

COORGS.

No.	Name.	Occupation.
	A. Bachelors of Arts.	
1	Kamborandra Nanjappa	Law Student, Presidency College, Madras.
	B. Licentiates in Medicine and Surgery.	
1	Korwandra Appaya	Assistant Surgeon, Virajpet.
2	Kodandra Ganapati	Do Caddapah.
	C. Passed the F. A. Examination.	
1	Kodandra Madaya	Town Magistrate, Mysore.
2	Maneyapandra Muttanna	Assistant Conservator of Forests, Coorg.
3	Biddandra Nanjappa	Parpattegar of Yedavanad
4	Chendrimad Appaya	Endowment Scholar, Christian College, Madras.
5	Pandandra Belliappa	Do Medical College, Madras.

No.	Name.	Occupation.
	D. Passed the Pleader's Test.	
1	Korwandra Nanjappa	Public Prosecutor, Coorg.
2	Kodandra Puvaya	Pleader, Mercara.
	E. Passed the Matriculation.	
1	Kodandera Kuttappa	Head Munshi, Revenue Department, Coorg.
2	Bittiandra Mandanna	Do Munsiff's Court, Virajpet.
3	Mukkati Bopaya	Clerk, Assistant Commissioner's Office, Mercara.
4	Ballachandra Ganapati	Do Treasury Office, Mercara.
5	Kodandra Appaya	Do District Magistrate's Court, Mercara.
6	Kongatti Ponnappa	Government scholarship-holder, Civil Engineering College, Poona.
7	Kongandra Ponnappa	Forest Ranger, Coorg.
8	Bittiyandra Muddaya	Student, Medical College, Madras.
9	Chendrimada Kuttappa...	Clerk, District Magistrate's Court, Coorg.
10	Kolawandra Devaya	Student, Maharajah's College, Mysore.
11	Kodandra Nanjappa	Do do
12	Kodandera Subbaya	Do Central College, Bangalore.
13	Palekandra Achaya	Do Forest School, Dehra Dhoon.
14	Pandandra Bopu	Endowment Scholar, Christian College, Madras.
15	Kodimaneyandra Monnappa	Do do
16	Malatti Machaya	Do do
17	Chonira Kariappa	Do do
18	Kodimaneyandra Subbaya	Do do
19	Kodandra Chengappa	Do do
20	Paruvangala Bhimaya	Government scholarship-holder do
21	Kuppandra Muddaya	Do Agricultural College, Saidapet.
22	Cheppudira Ganapati	Student, Medical College, Madras.
23	Bittiyandra Nanjappa	Do St. Aloysin's College, Mangalore.
24	Nadikerandra Uttaya	Pupil Teacher, Central School, Mercara.
	NON-COORGS.	
	A. Bachelors of Arts.	
1	N. Virabhadraya	Assistant Master, Central School, Mercara.
	B. Passed the Matriculation.	
1	N. Ramachendraya	Government scholarship-holder, Central College, Bangalore.
2	M. Shrinivasa Rao	Do Christian College, Madras.
3	B. Krishnaya	Do do
4	T. Nagaratnam	Do Central College, Bangalore.
5	B. K. Rangachari	Do Maharajah's College, Mysore.
6	H. Chennaya	Head Clerk, Office of Inspector of Schools, Mercara.
7	H. Chenniga Raya	Clerk, Coorg Commissioner's Office.
8	A. Venkateshaya	Telegraph Signaller.
9	P. Timmappaya	Assistant Master, Central School, Mercara.
10	I. Krishnaya	Do Municipal English School, Virajpet.
11	M. Subraya	Nad School Master, Kakabe.
12	R. Manjaya	Volunteer, Executive Engineer's Office, Coorg.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. MARSDEN,

Inspector of Schools.

Residency Press, Bangalore.—24-9-86.—150.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Coorg at the end of the official year 1885—86 —*(For Details see Genera' Table III.)*

Area and Population.				Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.							
Total Area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Grand total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Institutions. For Males	...	...	3	68	1	...	72	...	32	104	Institutions to No. of Towns and Villages. 20·1	
			Institutions. For Females	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	·6	
			Total	...	...	3	71	1	...	75	...	32	107	20 7	
1582·81	Towns 5 Villages 512 Total 517	Males 1,00,439 Females 77,863 1,78,302													
			Scholars. Males	...	...	426	2,988	14	...	3,428	...	491	3,919	Male Scholars to male population of school-going age. 26	
			Scholars. Females	...	...	10	479	...	...	489	...	40	529	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 4·5	
			Total	...	...	436	3,467	14	...	3,917	...	531	4,448		

A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town. The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent of the whole population.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Coorg for the official year 1885—86.—(*For Details see General Table IV.*)

	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Remarks
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.												
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special Grants for Furniture and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Institutions ... For Males	...	...	13,232	11,828	1,357	...	26,417	...	...	2,205	1,830	1,889	2,468	4,941	13,333	39,750	
For Females	...	...	...	804	...	...	804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	804	
Total.....	...	...	13,232	12,632	1,357	...	27,221	...	...	2,205	1,830	1,889	2,468	4,941	13,333	40,554	
2. (a) Percentages * of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Education		...	42·2	10·3	6·8	...	59·3	...	...	11 1	3·2	3·8	...	22·6	40·7	100	
(b) Percentages * of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	76	...	...	76	...	...	...	·5	...	23·5	...	24	100	
(c) Percentages * of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	8·2	72·5	...	...	80·7	...	...	...	..	19·3	...	...	19·3	100	
(d) Percentages * of Total Expenditure in colmns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction. ...	...	...	32 6	31·2	3·3	...	67·1	...	...	5·4	4·5	4·6	6·8	12	32·9	100	
3 Average Annual † Cost *of educating each Pupil in*—	Rs.	Rs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs.	R. A. P.										
Departmental Institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	22 6 7	7 11 9	96 14 10	...	18 15 5										
Cost to Local and Municipal Funds..	...	...	...	2 13 8	...	...	2 13 8										
Total Cost.....	...	...	32 4 8	3 4 5	96 14 10	...	6 7 4										
Local Fund Schools ‡ ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total Cost.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Municipal Schools ‡ ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to Municipal Funds ...	...	...	2 4 2	5 8 10	...	...	4 12 9										
Total Cost.....	...	...	11 7 4	6 3 7	...	...	7 6 10										
Institutions in Native States. Cost to Native State Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Cost to Local & Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Total Cost.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Aided Institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	70 9 5	4 4 2	...	...	12 5 0										
Cost to Local & Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	13 12 0	...	...	13 12 0										
Total Cost.....	...	...	121 2 9	9 9 10	...	...	22 6 11										
Unaided do ... ... Total Cost.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
All Institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	24 13 7	6 6 3	96 14 10	...	17 9 2										
Cost to Local & Municipal Funds ...	...	...	2 4 2	3 1 9	...	...	3 1 5										
Total Cost.....	...	...	32 1 10	3 11 11	96 14 10	...	7 2 8										

* The percentage required for 2 (a), 2 (b), 2 (c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7 b, 7 c, respectively of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fractions of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE III.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Coorg for the official year 1885—86.

Class of Institutions.	Public Institutions.																		Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.						Remarks.
	Under Public Management.										Under Private Management.																		
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.													
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st of March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.			English.	A Classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus [not Coorgs.]	Mohammadans.	Coorgs.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	28
Arts Colleges.																																
University Education. — English																																
University Education. — Oriental																																
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																																
University Education. — Law																																
University Education. — Medicine																																
University Education. — Engineering																																
Total.....																																
Secondary Schools.																																
School Education, General. — For Boys. ... English ...	1	330	319	272	1	86	76	70	...	...	...	...	1	20	17	13	...	...	...	...	3	436	436	5	416	20	5	100	8	301	2	426 Boys+10 Girls.
School Education, General. — For Boys. ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. — For Girls ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
School Education, General. — For Girls ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	1	330	319	272	1	86	76	70	...	...	...	...	1	20	17	13	...	...	...	...	3	436	436	5	416	20	5	100	8	301	2	
Primary Schools.																																
School Education, General. — For Boys...	61	3069	3000	2205	5	254	255	203	...	...	...	...	2	89	82	67	...	...	...	...	68	3412	140	...	3412	...	88	1002	151	2138	33	2897 Boys+425 Girls.
School Education, General. — For Girls...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	55	49	35	...	...	...	...	3	55	...	...	55	...	29	13	...	13	...	1 Boy+54 Girls.
Total.....	61	3069	3000	2205	5	254	255	203	...	...	...	...	5	144	131	102	..	...	...	...	71	3467	140	...	3467	...	117	1015	151	2151	33	2983 Boys+479 Girls.

Schools for Special Instruction.																																			
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for Masters		1	14	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	14	14	...	...	5	...	9	...	14 Boys.
	Do for mistresses																																		
	School of Art ...																																		
	Law Schools																																		
	Medical Schools ...																																		
	Engineering and Surveying Schools																																		
	Industrial Schools ...																																		
	Other Schools ...																																		
	Total..		1	14	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	14	14	...	...	5	...	9	...	14 Boys.
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.....			63	3413	3333	2489	6	340	331	273	...	...	...	6	164	148	115	...	...	...	...	75	3917	576	19	3897	20	122	1120	159	2461	35	435 Girls in Boys' Schools 1 Boy in Girls' Schools.
Private Institutions...	1. Advanced Teaching—																																		
		(a) Arabic or Persian...																																	
		(b) Sanskrit																																	
		(c) Any other Oriental Classic																																	
	2. Elementary, Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ...	For Boys ...																				32	531	24	...	531	...	3	355	...	173	...	491 Boys + 40 Girls.
		„ Girls ...																																	
	3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.	For Boys ...																																	
		„ Girls ...																																	
	4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ..	For Boys ...																																	
		„ Girls ...																																	
																																		40 Girls in Boys' Schools.
		Total.....																				32	531	24	...	531	...	3	355	...	173	...	„ Boys' in Girls' Schools. 475 Girls in Boys' Schools.
		Grand Total.....																				107	4,448	600	19	4,228	20	125	1,475	159	2634	35	1 Boy in Girls' Schools.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE III.

Return of Schools for Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg for the Official year 1885-86.

	Public Institutions. Under Private Management.				Number of scholars on the 31st March learning.			Classification of scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.			Remarks.
	Aided by the Department.										
	No. of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average No. on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily Attendance.	English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Native Christians.	
Secondary Schools.											
For Boys ... English	1	20	17	13	20	5	...	20	...	...	11 Boys and 9 Girls.
For Boys ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	1	20	17	13	20	5	...	20	...	...	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Coorg for the official year 1885-86.

Object of Expenditure.	Public Institutions.																																							
	Under Public Management.																																							
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.							Under Private Management.												Total Expenditure from —						
																							Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
Arts Colleges.																																								
University Education. English																																								
Oriental																																								
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Processional Training.																																								
Law																																								
Medicine																																								
Engineering																																								
Total.....																																								
Secondary Schools.																																								
School Education, General. For Boys ... English ...	7,149	...	...	3,152	...	...	10,301	...	...	172	699	...	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	770	...	90	2,060	...	...	...	...	8,349	...	172	4,621	90	13,232	
Vernacular ...																																								
" Girls ... English ...																																								
Vernacular ...																																								
Total.....	7,149	...	...	3,152	...	...	10,301	...	...	172	699	...	...	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	770	...	90	2,060	...	...	...	...	8,349	...	172	4,621	90	13,232	
Primary Schools.																																								
For Boys	1,508	7,969	...	308	...	...	9,785	...	...	1,416	171	...	...	1,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	18	...	178	456	...	...	...	...	1,768	7,969	1,416	497	178	11,821	
" Girls																						264	...	110	24	...	406	804	...	...	...	...	264	...	110	24	406	804	
Total.....	1,508	7,969	...	308	...	...	9,785	...	...	1,416	171	...	...	1,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	...	110	42	...	584	1,260	...	...	...	...	2,032	7,969	1,526	521	584	12,632	

| | | |

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on the School for Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg for the official year 1885-86.

Object of Expenditure.	Public Institutions. Under Private management. Aided by the Department. Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowment and other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
Secondary School's.						
For Boys. English	1,200	770	...	93	2,060	
For Boys. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	...	...	...	733	733	
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	1,200	770	...	823	2,793	

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Coorg at the end of the official year, 1885—86.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the Rolls on the 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 3			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading Printed Books. 4			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Not reading Printed Books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools—																				
For Boys — Departmental — English	1	230	50	...	50	147	1	148	39	..	39	93	...	93	...	...	...	329	1	330
For Boys — Departmental — Vernacular																				
For Boys — Local Fund — English																				
For Boys — Local Fund — Vernacular																				
For Boys — Municipal — English	1	86	...	...	...	43	..	43	23	...	23	20	...	20	...	...		86	...	86
For Boys — Municipal — Vernacular																				
For Boys — Native States — English																				
For Boys — Native States — Vernacular																				
For Boys — Aided — English	1	20	...	...	...	2	3	5	4	1	5	4	5	9	1	...	1	11	9	20
For Boys — Aided — Vernacular																				
For Boys — Unaided — English																				
For Boys — Unaided — Vernacular																				
For Boys — Total	3	436	50	...	50	192	4	196	66	1	67	117	5	122	1	...	1	426	10	436
For Girls — Departmental — English																				
For Girls — Departmental — Vernacular																				
For Girls — Local Fund — English																				
For Girls — Local Fund — Vernacular																				
For Girls — Municipal — English																				
For Girls — Municipal — Vernacular																				
For Girls — Native States — English																				
For Girls — Native States — Vernacular																				
For Girls — Aided — English																				
For Girls — Aided — Vernacular																				
For Girls — Unaided — English																				
For Girls — Unaided — Vernacular																				
For Girls — Total																				
Total Secondary Schools	3	436	50	...	50	192	4	196	66	1	67	117	5	122	1	...	1	426	10	436
Primary Schools — For Boys — Departmental	61	3,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	59	808	1,962	299	2,261	...	...	...	2,711	558	3,269
For Boys — Local Fund	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Municipal	5	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	7	93	123	38	161	...	...	...	209	45	254
For Boys — Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Aided	2	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	35	45	9	54	...	...	...	67	22	89
For Boys — Unaided	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys — Total	68	3,412	..	...	...	...	..	..	857	79	936	2,130	346	2,476	...	...	...	2,987	425	3,412
For Girls — Departmental	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
For Girls — Local Fund	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Municipal	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Native States	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Aided	3	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	8	1	46	47	...	...	...	1	54	55
For Girls — Unaided	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls — Total	3	55	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	1	46	47	...	...	...	1	54	55
Total Primary Schools	71	3,467	..	...	...	...	..	..	857	87	944	2,131	392	2,523	..	...	...	2,988	479	3,467
Grand Total	74	3,903	50	...	50	192	4	196	923	88	1,011	2,248	397	2,645	1	...	1	3,414	489	3,903